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Humidity 95.
September 16, 1919, Temperature 73.

No 18,057.

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號六十月九年十二百九千一

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1920

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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail.)

MAINE ELECTIONS.

LANDSLIDE IN FAVOUR OF REPUBLICANS.

SIGNIFICANT RESULTS.

PORTLAND, MAINE, September 14.
Polling in the Maine elections for the State Governorship and other offices is now going on. The latest returns show that all the Republican candidates for Congress will probably be elected by overwhelming majorities and that the State legislature will also be strongly Republican. Women everywhere have availed themselves of the vote, mainly for the Republican candidates. The interest of America in these elections is due to a tradition that the polling in Maine is usually indicative of the feeling of the whole country.

DECISIVE VICTORY.

PORTLAND, MAINE, September 14.
The landslide in favour of the Republicans is now quite clear from the voting in the elections for the State Governorship and other offices. This is regarded as a significant result, as adapting the parallel of Lancashire and England it is commonly recognised that what Maine thinks to-day the United States thinks to-morrow. The decisive character of the Republican victory is demonstrated by its majority, which is far the largest it ever secured in Maine. The poll is unprecedentedly heavy owing to the participation of women. The League of Nations question was a prominent issue.

FINANCIAL CONFERENCE.

THREE DELEGATES FROM EACH NATION.

LONDON, September 14.
Reuter learns that the League of Nations Financial Conference, which opens in Brussels on Sept. 24, is expected to last a fortnight. All nations, including the United States, will be represented by three delegates each. Germany, Austria, and Bulgaria have been invited to send delegates but only in a consultative capacity. Britain will be represented by Lord Chalmers, ex-Permanent Secretary of the Treasury, Lord Cullen, ex-Governor of the Bank of England, and Mr. Henry Bell, General Manager of Lloyd's Bank. Canada and India are also represented.

DOMINION REPRESENTATIVES.

The Dominion representatives will be—Canada, Mr. Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Militia; Australia, Mr. J. R. Collins, Permanent Secretary of the Treasury; India, Mr. H. F. Howard, ex-Secretary of the Finance department; Sir Marshall Frederick Reid, who is Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and Sasichoy Churnibhoy representing the Bombay business community; New Zealand, Colonel Sir James Allen; South Africa, Mr. Blankenburg, the Acting High Commissioner.

COLONIAL MEDICAL SERVICES.

HOW CANDIDATES SHOULD BE SELECTED.

MINIMUM SALARY £600.

LONDON, September 14.
The report of the committee of inquiry into the Colonial medical services recommends a unified service and the appointment of a director general, also that candidates ought to be young and newly qualified men and should have been seconded to some hospital appointment at home as resident medical officers. Candidates should be selected by a competitive examination which might be a general examination for all the public services, but candidates should be approved as well as examined. The minimum pay should be £600 a year.

INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

SCHEME TO ESTABLISH PERMANENT COURT.

DRAFT PUBLISHED.

LONDON, September 14.
The draft scheme for the institution of a permanent court of international justice has been published by the League of Nations. The scheme, which appears as a special supplement of the League's official journal, is published in two languages, namely French and English. It consists of 56 articles. It has been prepared by an international committee of jurists and was submitted to the Council of the League at San Sebastian, which decided to ask M. Bourgeois to prepare a report for submission to the Council's session at Brussels in October.

The Council will then take a definite decision which in turn will be submitted to the first meeting of the Assembly at Geneva in November. In a letter communicating to the Governments of the members of the League of Nations the scheme prepared by the international committee of jurists, the Council of the League emphasises that all the members of the committee have signed the report. The council strongly urges its ratification, declaring that failure would be an irreparable international misfortune.

SELECTION OF JUDGES.

The draft scheme provides that the judges of the court shall be elected by the assembly of the League independently from the list of candidates which will be prepared from 44 national groups of the permanent court of arbitration instituted at The Hague by the conventions of 1899 and 1907, each group consisting of two candidates. The court will be composed of 15 members elected for nine years. A concession is, however, made to national susceptibilities by an article giving each party to the dispute the right to have among the judges dealing with a case one judge of his own nationality chosen preferably from the list of candidates. The court must hold session each year, and the President is empowered to call extraordinary sessions if required.

A DELICATE QUESTION.

On the delicate question of the court's competence the project says that when a dispute which has arisen between states has been found impossible of settlement by diplomatic means, and no agreement has been made to choose another jurisdiction, the party complaining may bring the case before the court. In the case of states which are members of the League the court shall have jurisdiction to decide disputes of a legal nature concerning the categories of disputes mentioned in paragraph II of article XIII of the Covenant. The court shall also take cognisance of all disputes submitted to it by the convention between the parties. The Hague is proposed as the seat of the court.

THE DOLLAR.

To-day's closing rate 4/44
To-day's opening rate 4/44

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

"PITTSBURG" SAFE.

LONDON, September 13th.
Lloyd's agent at Lihon says the American cruiser "Pittsburg" has been towed into the roads after the removal of coals, ammunition and provisions she was carrying.

A MARE'S NEST.

LONDON, September 13th.
With reference to Senator Harding's statement regarding the Covenant of the League, Reuter's correspondent has been informed that the purpose and meaning of both the British and the French texts are identical. The whole contention, which specially refers to Article XXI of the Covenant of the League, is regarded as a mare's nest.

MEXICAN DECREES.

MEXICO CITY, September 13th.
With a view to benefiting the mining industry a presidential decree has been issued which proclaims that mining companies, owing taxes prior to January 1st, may have the same cancelled upon paying the 1920 due levied prior to November 1st. Another decree extends the time for filing claims for damages due to revolutionary activities until March 6th.

MUSIC FINDS.

SHAKESPEARE OF MUSIC.

OUR GREATEST COMPOSER
ALMOST UNKNOWN.

Some important musical discoveries, the result of years of patient research, are about to be published by the Clarendon Press, under the aegis of the Carnegie Trust.

Their publication is likely to revolutionise commonly accepted judgments of English composers.

Dr. Terry, of Westminster Cathedral, is chairman of the editorial committee of experts which is preparing the MSS. for publication. Much of the music was discovered by Dr. Terry himself.

It is a common mistake to assume that only the best English music has come down to us through the ages. Dr. Terry said to a representative of the *Daily Chronicle*: "The truth is exactly opposite."

Purcell, for instance, is generally quoted as the greatest English composer, but I believe William Byrd, whose MSS. are to be published for the first time under the Carnegie scheme, to be greater. The next generation will probably regard him with the veneration given to Shakespeare.

"In my opinion Byrd is as great in music as is Shakespeare in literature. Byrd wrote three masses, a large number of motets, and much secular vocal and instrumental music, and in the cathedral we have given all his masses and his entire Gradualia, and Canticiones Sacrae. The publication of his complete works in score will now enable musicians all over the world to judge of the quality of his genius."

Dr. Terry went on to explain the difficulties which confronted his colleagues and himself in preparing those old MSS. for publication.

They are written in a notation now obsolete, and therefore (save in late Tudor work) quite unintelligible to the musician of to-day," he said.

"The only treatises of this notation are in Latin and in German, which precludes the musician from acquiring its technique unless he is acquainted with these languages. But one of the most serious handicaps is the missing part-books from important MSS. Sometimes one short composition has to be pieced together from part-books in several libraries. Some of the music has been discovered in most unlikely places. Eleven sets of Elizabethan part-books were recently found stowed away in an old cupboard. Works about to be published include those of Taverner, Tye, William Byrd, Thomas Tallis, Robert Whyte, Peter Phillips, and others less known."

"The point I should like to emphasise," Dr. Terry added, "is that this music is not merely antiquarian, which should be dismissed as something curious but of little value. It is all 'live' music of a very high quality, both technically and artistically."

To illustrate this point Dr. Terry played one of Taverner's Tudor compositions—a very charming and distinguished piece of work.

The MSS. will be published in two forms—one a quarto edition, the other a popular edition at a cheap price, giving selections suitable for choirs and choral societies and competition festivals.

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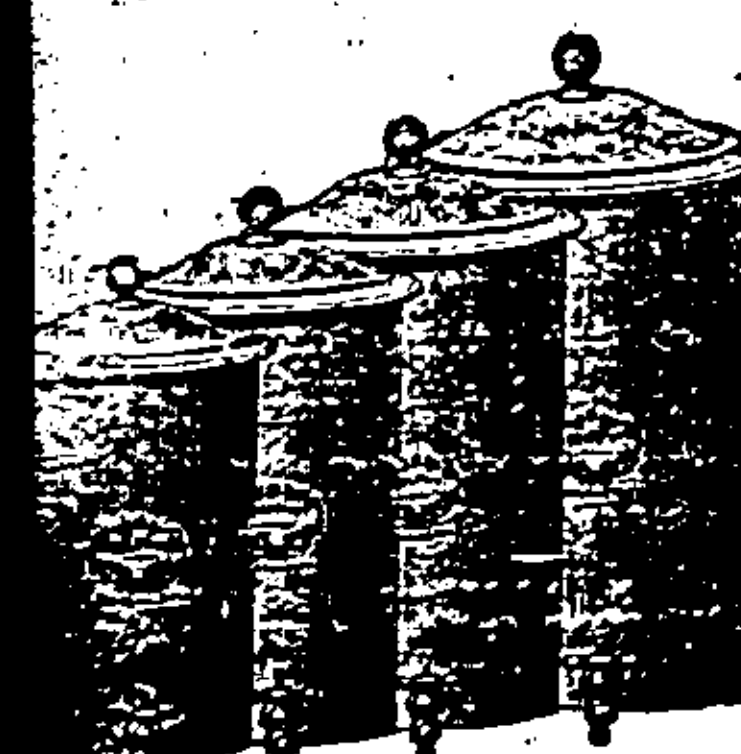
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Dengue, No. 372 for Cholera, No. 373 for
Typhoid, No. 374 for Malaria, No. 375 for
Yellow Fever, No. 376 for Dengue, No. 377 for
Cholera, No. 378 for Typhoid, No. 379 for
Malaria, No. 380 for Yellow Fever, No. 381 for
Dengue, No. 382 for Cholera, No. 383 for
Typhoid, No. 384 for Malaria, No. 385 for
Yellow Fever, No. 386 for Dengue, No. 387 for
Cholera, No. 388 for Typhoid, No. 389 for
Malaria, No. 390 for Yellow Fever, No. 391 for
Dengue, No. 392 for Cholera, No. 393 for
Typhoid, No. 394 for Malaria, No. 395 for
Yellow Fever, No. 396 for Dengue, No. 397 for
Cholera, No. 398 for Typhoid, No. 399 for
Malaria, No. 400 for Yellow Fever, No. 401 for
Dengue, No. 402 for Cholera, No. 403 for
Typhoid, No. 404 for Malaria, No. 405 for
Yellow Fever, No. 406 for Dengue, No. 407 for
Cholera, No. 408 for Typhoid, No. 409 for
Malaria, No. 410 for Yellow Fever, No. 411 for
Dengue, No. 412 for Cholera, No. 413 for
Typhoid, No. 414 for Malaria, No. 415 for
Yellow Fever, No. 416 for Dengue, No. 417 for
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Dengue, No. 422 for Cholera, No. 423 for
Typhoid, No. 424 for Malaria, No. 425 for
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Cholera, No. 428 for Typhoid, No. 429 for
Malaria, No. 430 for Yellow Fever, No. 431 for
Dengue, No. 432 for Cholera, No. 433 for
Typhoid, No. 434 for Malaria, No. 435 for
Yellow Fever, No. 436 for Dengue, No. 437 for
Cholera, No. 438 for Typhoid, No. 439 for
Malaria, No. 440 for Yellow Fever, No. 441 for
Dengue, No. 442 for Cholera, No. 443 for
Typhoid, No. 444 for Malaria, No. 445 for
Yellow Fever, No. 446 for Dengue, No. 447 for
Cholera, No. 448 for Typhoid, No. 449 for
Malaria, No. 450 for Yellow Fever, No. 451 for
Dengue, No. 452 for Cholera, No. 453 for
Typhoid, No. 454 for Malaria, No. 455 for
Yellow Fever, No. 456 for Dengue, No. 457 for
Cholera, No. 458 for Typhoid, No. 459 for
Malaria, No. 460 for Yellow Fever, No. 461 for
Dengue, No. 462 for Cholera, No. 463 for
Typhoid, No. 464 for Malaria, No. 465 for
Yellow Fever, No. 466 for Dengue, No. 467 for
Cholera, No. 468 for Typhoid, No. 469 for
Malaria, No. 470 for Yellow Fever, No. 471 for
Dengue, No. 472 for Cholera, No. 473 for
Typhoid, No. 474 for Malaria, No. 475 for
Yellow Fever, No. 476 for Dengue, No. 477 for
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Malaria, No. 480 for Yellow Fever, No. 481 for
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Typhoid, No. 484 for Malaria, No. 485 for
Yellow Fever, No. 486 for Dengue, No. 487 for
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Cholera, No. 568 for Typhoid, No. 569 for
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Typhoid, No. 574 for Malaria, No. 575 for
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Dengue, No. 582 for Cholera, No. 583 for
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Cholera, No. 588 for Typhoid, No. 589 for
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Malaria, No. 600 for Yellow Fever, No. 601 for
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Yellow Fever, No. 606 for Dengue, No. 607 for
Cholera, No. 608 for Typhoid, No. 609 for
Malaria, No. 610 for Yellow Fever, No. 611 for
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Typhoid, No. 614 for Malaria, No. 615 for
Yellow Fever, No. 616 for Dengue, No. 617 for
Cholera, No. 618 for Typhoid, No. 619 for
Malaria, No. 620 for Yellow Fever, No. 621 for
Dengue, No. 622 for Cholera, No. 623 for
Typhoid, No. 624 for Malaria, No. 625 for
Yellow Fever, No. 626 for Dengue, No. 627 for
Cholera, No. 628 for Typhoid, No. 629 for
Malaria, No. 630 for Yellow Fever, No. 631 for
Dengue, No. 632 for Cholera, No. 633 for
Typhoid, No. 634 for Malaria, No. 635 for
Yellow Fever, No. 636 for Dengue, No. 637 for
Cholera, No. 638 for Typhoid, No. 639 for
Malaria, No. 640 for Yellow Fever, No. 641 for
Dengue, No. 642 for Cholera, No. 643 for
Typhoid, No. 644 for Malaria, No. 645 for
Yellow Fever, No. 646 for Dengue, No. 647 for
Cholera, No. 648 for Typhoid, No. 649 for
Malaria, No. 650 for Yellow Fever, No. 651 for
Dengue, No. 652 for Cholera, No. 653 for
Typhoid, No. 654 for Malaria, No. 655 for
Yellow Fever, No. 656 for Dengue, No. 657 for
Cholera, No. 658 for Typhoid, No. 659 for
Malaria, No. 660 for Yellow Fever, No. 661 for
Dengue, No. 662 for Cholera, No. 663 for
Typhoid, No. 664 for Malaria, No. 665 for
Yellow Fever, No. 666 for Dengue, No. 667 for
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Malaria, No. 670 for Yellow Fever, No. 671 for
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Typhoid, No. 674 for Malaria, No. 675 for
Yellow Fever, No. 676 for Dengue, No. 677 for
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Malaria, No. 680 for Yellow Fever, No. 681 for
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Dengue, No. 692 for Cholera, No. 693 for
Typhoid, No. 694 for Malaria, No. 695 for
Yellow Fever, No. 696 for Dengue, No. 697 for
Cholera, No. 698 for Typhoid, No. 699 for
Malaria, No. 700 for Yellow Fever, No. 701 for
Dengue, No. 702 for Cholera, No. 703 for
Typhoid, No. 704 for Malaria, No. 705 for
Yellow Fever, No. 706 for Dengue, No. 707 for
Cholera, No. 708 for Typhoid, No. 709 for
Malaria, No. 710 for Yellow Fever, No. 711 for
Dengue, No. 712 for Cholera, No. 713 for
Typhoid, No. 714 for Malaria, No. 715 for
Yellow Fever, No. 716 for Dengue, No. 717 for
Cholera, No. 718 for Typhoid, No. 719 for
Malaria, No. 720 for Yellow Fever, No. 721 for
Dengue, No. 722 for Cholera, No. 723 for
Typhoid, No. 724 for Malaria, No. 725 for
Yellow Fever, No. 726 for Dengue, No. 727 for
Cholera, No. 728 for Typhoid, No. 729 for
Malaria, No. 730 for Yellow Fever, No. 731 for
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Cholera, No. 738 for Typhoid, No. 739 for
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Dengue, No. 742 for Cholera, No. 743 for
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Cholera, No. 748 for Typhoid, No. 749 for
Malaria, No. 750 for Yellow Fever, No. 751 for
Dengue, No. 752 for Cholera, No. 753 for
Typhoid, No. 754 for Malaria, No. 755 for
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Cholera, No. 758 for Typhoid, No. 759 for
Malaria, No. 760 for Yellow Fever, No. 761 for
Dengue, No. 762 for Cholera, No. 763 for
Typhoid, No. 764 for Malaria, No. 765 for
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Cholera, No. 768 for Typhoid, No. 769 for
Malaria, No. 770 for Yellow Fever, No. 771 for
Dengue, No. 772 for Cholera, No. 773 for
Typhoid, No. 774 for Malaria, No. 775 for
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Cholera, No. 778 for Typhoid, No. 779 for
Malaria, No. 780 for Yellow Fever, No. 781 for
Dengue, No. 782 for Cholera, No. 783 for
Typhoid, No. 784 for Malaria, No. 785 for
Yellow Fever, No. 786 for Dengue, No. 787 for
Cholera, No. 788 for Typhoid, No. 789 for
Malaria, No. 790 for Yellow Fever, No. 791 for
Dengue, No. 792 for Cholera, No. 793 for
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Yellow Fever, No. 796 for Dengue, No. 797 for
Cholera, No. 798 for Typhoid, No. 799 for
Malaria, No. 800 for Yellow Fever, No. 801 for
Dengue, No. 802 for Cholera, No. 803 for
Typhoid, No. 804 for Malaria, No. 805 for
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Cholera, No. 808 for Typhoid, No. 809 for
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Dengue, No. 812 for Cholera, No. 813 for
Typhoid, No. 814 for Malaria, No. 815 for
Yellow Fever, No. 816 for Dengue, No. 817 for
Cholera, No. 818 for Typhoid, No. 819 for
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Malaria, No. 850 for Yellow Fever, No. 851 for
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Cholera, No. 868 for Typhoid, No. 869 for
Malaria, No. 870 for Yellow Fever, No. 871 for
Dengue, No. 872 for Cholera, No. 873 for
Typhoid, No. 874 for Malaria, No. 875 for
Yellow Fever, No. 876 for Dengue, No. 877 for
Cholera, No. 878 for Typhoid, No. 879 for
Malaria, No. 880 for Yellow Fever, No. 881 for
Dengue, No. 882 for Cholera, No. 883 for
Typhoid, No. 884 for Malaria, No. 885 for
Yellow Fever, No. 886 for Dengue, No. 887 for
Cholera, No.

Hughes & Hough
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General
Produce Brokers and
Commission Agents.

COPIERS
"Te-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Books and
Sentry's
A & C 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
MERRION HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

G. R.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

TO-MORROW (Friday),
17th September, 1920,
at H.M. NAVAL YARD, Hongkong,
and at KOWLOON NAVAL DEPOT,
commencing at 9.30 a.m., with an
interval from 12 noon to 1.30 p.m.,

**OLD AND SURPLUS
NAVAL STORES, &c., &c.**
Comprising:—
Life Boats (wood and steel), Dinghies,
Whalers, Gigs, Cabotages, Rice Boilers,
Cooking Stoves, Ships' Fittings, Iron
Bed Mattresses and Fittings, Tables,
Chairs, Sideboards, Ice Chests, Steel
Tanks, Life Rafts, Electric Fans, An-
chors, Latrines, Porcelain Water Closets,
Wood Ladders, Carpets, Blankets,
Counterpanes, Electric Cables, Canvas
Hoses, Coir Hawseas, Cordage, Paper-
stuff, Canvas Bags, Old India Rubber,
Old Leather, Old Iron, Brass Gun
Metal and Steel, Coal Sacks, Firewood,
Unused Steel Boiler Tubes and Boiler
Gear, Davits, Iron Blocks, Lamps,
Wood Derrick, Iron Phonograph, Search-
lights, Steel Oil Casks 25 Gallons,
&c., &c.

Lots may be inspected on Tuesday,
the 14th September, 1920.

Also
Sale of Old and Surplus Victualling
Stores at Kowloon on MONDAY, 20th
September, commencing at 9.30 a.m.
and comprising:—
Blankets, Seamen's Clothes,
Provisions, &c., &c.

Terms of Sale:—As detailed on
Catalogue.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
By Appointment Auctioneers to the
Admiralty.
Hongkong, September 2, 1920.

G. R.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

on
MONDAY,
September 20, 1920, commencing at
9.30 a.m., at the NAVAL DEPOT,
KOWLOON,

**OLD AND SURPLUS
VICTUALLING STORES,**
comprising:—
Blankets, Table Linen Sheets, Bed
Covers, several lots Electro-plate, Hard-
ware, China, Glass, &c., Enamelled and
Copper Ware, Remnants, Serge and
Duck, Great Coats, Duffle and Winter
Clothing, Weighing Machine, Hair
Beds, Mattresses, &c.

On view Saturday, 18th Sept. from
9 a.m. till Noon.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
By Appointment Auctioneers to the
Admiralty.
Hongkong, September 6, 1920.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE COMMISSIONER),

TUESDAY,
September 21, 1920, commencing at 9.30
p.m., at our Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Lee House Street.

A Small Consignment of
WHITE GOODS, &c., &c.,
Comprising:—
Pillow Cases, White Satin Quilts,
Towels, Bath Towels, Bath Sheets,
Double Bed Sheets, Drawnwork
Bedspreads, Table Covers, Crochet
and Drawnwork Dollies, Table Cloths,
Linen Damask serviettes.

Also
A few lots of Bellow Valises,
Suit Cases, &c., &c.

(All new goods and in small lots.)

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, September 7, 1920.

Four New Launches are under con-
struction for the "WALLA"
Fleet.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received in-
structions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE COMMISSIONER),

TUESDAY,
September 21, 1920, at 10.30 p.m.,
at No. 2, Carnarvon Villa,
Carnarvon Road, Kowloon.

**SURPLUS
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**
&c., &c.,
therein contained:
Including:—
Large Teak Sideboard (Mirror Back),
Cabinet (Plate Glass Shelves), Arm-
chairs and Sofa, &c., Double Bedstead,
Wardrobe, Toilet Table, &c., Mahogany
Chest-of-drawers, &c.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.
On view from 9 a.m. day of sale.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, September 14, 1920.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE COMMISSIONER),

TUESDAY,
September 21, 1920, at 2.30 p.m.,
at the Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Lee House Street.

One 12 bore Sporting Gun
by Jeffery Co. London.

With Accessories & Case (Good as new).

And
One 16 bore Sporting Gun by
Remington with case, &c.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Sept. 14, 1920.

THE Undersigned have received in-
structions from M. F. C. Koon,
Esq., to sell by Public Auction,
on

FRIDAY,
September 24, 1920, at 2.30 p.m.,
at 2, Belvedere No. 10,
Broadwood Road.

**The Whole of The
Valuable Household Furniture,**
&c., &c.,
therein contained:
Comprising:—
Hallstand, Side Tables, &c., Chester-
Sofas and Armchairs with Spare Covers,
Blackwood Desk, Cabinets, Stands, &c.,
Engravings and Pictures, Carpets and
Rugs, Curtains, &c., Dining Room
Suite, Carpets and Rugs, Wall Plates,
and Several lots of Chinese Porcelain,
Dinner Service, Crockery and Glass
Ware, Large Brass Bedsteads and Cots,
Wardrobe, Toilet Tables, Washstands,
Desk, &c., by well-known local makers
(good as new) Brass Fenders and
Scuttlery, Pantry and Kitchen Utensils
including Enamelled Bath, Electric
Ceiling and Table Fans, Pot Plants,
&c., &c., &c.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.
On view day of sale.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Sept. 15, 1920.

G. R.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
on

MONDAY,
the 18th October, 1920, at 10.30 a.m.,
within the Camber, at Naval Depot,
Kowloon,

H.M.S. "SANDPIPER,"
Length between perpendiculars 100 ft.
Breadth, extreme 20 "
(Flat Keel to upper
Depth in hold, side of Upper Deck 5, 9 in
(planking midships)

Tonnage according to Net not measured
to British Rules (gross)

Nominal Displacement 55 tons
At mean draught 2 ft.
Present mean draft 2 ft. 6 in.

Where Hongkong
Built 1898
By Whom In Sections by Yarrow
& Co.

Materials of Construction:—
Wood...Deck Sheathing, Fittings in
Cabins, Messer, &c.
Iron...Deck Fittings, &c.
Steel...Hull, Bulkhead, Fittings, &c.
Decks, names of:—
Main, Hold and Battery Decks.
Armour:—Nil.

As she now lies:—
A detailed list of fittings to be sold
with the Ship may be seen at the Office
of the Naval Store Officer, H. M. Dock-
yard, Hongkong, and structural and
other particulars can be obtained from
the Chief Constructor, H. M. Dockyard,
Hongkong.

The Vessel will be open to inspection
from the 15th Sept. to the day of sale
inclusive, between the hours of 10 a.m.
and 4 p.m. Inspecting orders can be
obtained with full Particulars and
Conditions of Sale on application to the
Auctioneers.

On presenting this order to the Pier
Master in the Dockyard the person
named thereon will be conveyed to and
from the Ship. The Ship may not be
boarded from a private boat.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
By Appointment Auctioneers to the
Admiralty.
Hongkong, September 14, 1920.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

25 WORDS & DIRECTIONS, 2/- FREIGHT.
Each additional word 4 Cents for 3 insertions.

WANTED

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY, OR
THE NEAR FUTURE,** a furnished
apartment or house in a desirable
neighbourhood. Willing to pay a good
price to anyone who owns his place
to be well looked after by a responsible
party. Apply P. O. Box No. 5.

POSITION WANTED

BRITISHER, RETURNED MAN,
aged 25 desires position in Hong-
kong. Has had engineering experience.
Moderate salary to start. Apply Box
1922, c/o "CHINA MAIL."

WANTED—An old established
IMPORT HOUSE, having its
Head Office in New York with Branches
in London, Manchester, China, Japan
& the Philippine Islands, desires the
services of an experienced "futile" man
for a responsible position in its Manila
Branch Office. Permanent position and
good prospects for the right man.
Address communications in confidence,
to P. O. Box 180 Manila, stating past
experience and salary desired.

WANTED—MOTOR CYCLE with
side car. AGE, CONDITION and PRICE to
Box No. 1229, c/o "CHINA MAIL."

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

**THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT
CO., LTD.**

**AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF FIFTY
Cents per Share** has been de-
clared for the half-year ending 30th
June, 1920.

Such Interim Dividend will be pay-
able on and after FRIDAY, 17th
September, 1920, at the Office of the
Company, where shareholders are
requested to apply for warrants.

THE REGISTER OF SHAREHOLDERS of
the Company will be CLOSED from 6th
to 16th September, 1920 (both days
inclusive) during which period no
transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SEEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, September 1, 1920.

NOTICE.

**THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD
STORAGE CO., LTD.**

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

**THE TWENTY-FOURTH
ORDINARY ANNUAL MEET-
ING** of Shareholders in the above
Company will be held at the Com-
pany's Town Office, 2 Lower Albert
Road, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the
21st day of September, 1920, at 12.30
o'clock in the afternoon for the pur-
pose of presenting the Report of the
Directors and Statement of Accounts to
31st July, 1920.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from 7th
to 21st September, 1920, both days
inclusive.

By Order,
M. MANUK,
Secretary.
Hongkong, September 1, 1920.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

**THE ORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING** of the above Company
will be held at the Company's Offices
at Noon on SATURDAY, the 25th
inst. 1920.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from the
17th to 25th instant, both days
inclusive.

DOUGLAS LARRAIE & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, September 1, 1920.

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MADE TO ORDER.
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RESTORING YOUTH.

INTERSTITIAL GLANDS.

AN OLD MAN'S EXPERIENCE.

Herr Eugen Steinach, Professor of
Biology in Vienna University, whose
remarkable claim to the discovery
of the secret of youth has been
already recorded, has published a
brochure explaining his theory and
the results of his investigations.

As long ago as December 1912 the
professor assured the Academicians
of Vienna that the treatment of a
certain gland afforded the possibility
of retarding the advance of old age.
From this he developed the idea of
rejuvenation, and experimented.
Most interesting of the first series
was an old man of 71, who gives the
following account, reproduced in
Steinach's book:—

"Soon" after the operation my
appetite began to increase to such a
degree that I could hardly satisfy it.
Whilst before the operation I was
plunged in mental depression, now, a
few months afterwards, again I feel
the joy of life. My appearance is
again fresh, and, for my age I am
exceptionally supple. People meet-
ing me for the first time take me to
be about 60, and refuse to believe I
am really 71. Formerly when I walked
quickly or ascended an incline, I
suffered from giddiness and loss of
breath. Now these symptoms have
almost completely disappeared, and
very frequently I take walks of hours'
duration. In short, I do not in the
least feel like a man who has entered
the period of old age. It strikes me
as one sign of increased vigour that I
have to visit the barber every week
and have my hair and beard cut.
My hands, which formerly trem-
bled, are now quite steady,
and able to perform the most
delicate manipulations." For
women the necessary operation was
more difficult of performance, but
Steinach made several experiments,
of which he says:—"In cases of
women about 50 years of age striking
changes in outward appearance were
noticeable. Weariness and weakness
disappeared. Several such patients
took on spontaneously a youthful
and energetic demeanour and ap-
pearance, and this was reflected
psychologically in an increase in joy
in living."

HAVE YOU

NEURASTHENIA?

A Trouble much too Common.

Neurasthenia is a condition of ex-
haustion of the nervous system. The
causes are varied. Continuous strain,
mental and physical, without prop-
er rest or holidays, without proper
attention to diet and exercise, also
over the struggle for existence, are the
most causes. Excesses of any kind may
produce it. Some diseases, like influenza,
may cause it. So will a nervous shock,
anxiety, or grief.

The symptoms of neurasthenia include
over-sensitiveness, irritability, sleepless-
ness, weakness, with an absence of all
energy, headaches, and often nausea.

The treatment necessary is one of
nutrition of the nerve cells, and as the
nerves get their nourishment from the
blood, the treatment must be directed
towards building up the blood. Dr.
Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People
has proved of the greatest
benefit in many cases of neurasthenia.
A tendency to anemia or bloodlessness,
shown by most neurasthenic patients, is
also corrected by the definite tonic
properties of these pills.

In proof of our statement, we quote
two instances in one household. Inter-
viewed recently at her home at 57,
Westward Street, Middlebrough, Eng-
land, Mrs. Charles Morton stated:—

"Three years ago I suffered a great
shock by the sudden death of my
mother. My nerves were seriously
affected, and at times I hardly knew
what I was doing. I had severe head-
aches, and was subject to fits of de-
pression. I was frightened at my own
shadow, and a knock at the door would
startle me.

"I was in this highly nervous state
for a long time, and began to think I
should never get better, when I was re-
commended to try Dr. Williams' Pink
Pills. Soon after commencing them
there was a noticeable improvement. I
enjoyed food and felt brighter.

"I kept on with the pills, and my
nerves grew steady. I was no longer
troubled with headaches or depression.
I am now in better health than I have
been for years."

Mrs. Morton's daughter-in-law here
added her experience of Dr. Williams'
pink pills. "Owing to shattered nerves
as the result of air raids, I got com-
pletely run down, and became so weak
that I had to take to my bed. Doctors
diagnosed my trouble as anemia, but
their medicines did not seem to do me
good. Then I commenced Dr. Williams'
pink pills, and they banished the
anemia, and made me fit and strong."

Restore strength to your nerves by
beginning to-day Dr. Williams' pink
pills for pale people. Sold by dealers
everywhere. Or send £1.50 for one
bottle, or 8/- for six bottles, to Dr.
Williams' Medicine Co. 96 Beuchamp
Road Shanghai.

FREE—A free book, "The Nerves
and Their Needs," will be sent to you
if you send a postcard request for a
copy to the above address.

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.

ARE you subject to attacks of diarr-
hea? Can you keep absolutely quiet for a
few days, rest in bed if possible, be
careful of your diet and take Chamber-
lain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. This
medicine has cured cases of chronic
diarrhoea that physicians have failed on
and it will cure you. For sale by all
Chemists and Storekeepers.

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Reliability
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LENSES, etc.
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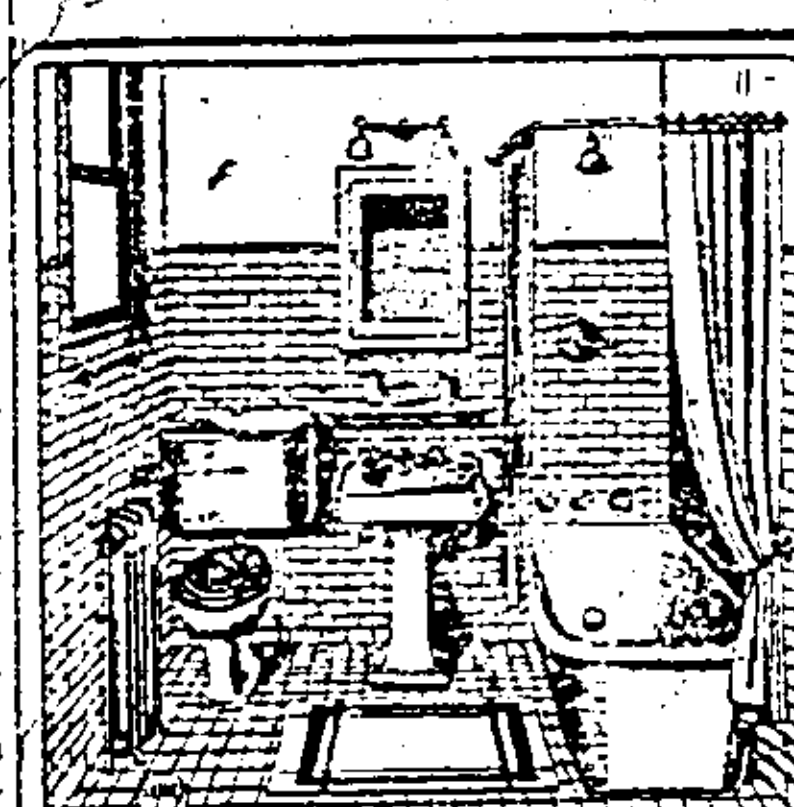
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BATHROOM FITTINGS
AND ALL KINDS OF
GLASS AND MIRRORS.**

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HISTORIC PLACES.

WAR MEMORIALS.

NAPOLEON'S PLAN FOR THEIR PRESERVATION.

At the annual meeting of the
National Trust for Places of Historic
Interest or Natural Beauty, which
was held at the Royal Society's
rooms, Burlington House, under
the presidency of Princess Louise,
Duchess of Argyll, a strong appeal
was made by the Marquess of Crewe,
the Earl of Plymouth, Sir Willoughby
Dickinson, and other speakers for the
extension of the operations of the
Trust so as to include the dedica-
tion of places of historic interest or
natural beauty as War Memorials,
the preservation of small open spaces
around cities in anticipation of build-
ing operations, and the retention for
all time for the benefit of foot pas-
sengers of roadside strips which were
threatened with enclosure by neigh-
bouring landowners.

HISTORIC PROPERTIES.
Mr. John Bailey (Vice-Chairman of
the Executive Committee) said the
Council were anxious to introduce in
Britain a system analogous to that
introduced in France by Napoleon,
whereunder the owners of historic
properties or places of public interest
might transfer those properties to
the Trust for preservation, while still
retaining the revenues therefrom for
themselves and their heirs. Legisla-
tive sanction would, however, be
necessary in Britain to meet the legal
difficulties, in many cases.

The Marquess of Crewe said that
one of the new conditions which the
Trust would have to face would be
the new utilitarian spirit which
regarded land simply as a means of
increased production, regardless
of the fact that there might be cases in
which even the production of food
might be justifiably sacrificed
to something higher. The vigilance
of the Trust might also have to be
exercised on behalf of the preserva-
tion of some of the smaller monuments
which, this utilitarian age, might
replace such places as the small cot-

tages of the Thirteenth or Fourteenth
Centuries which were hidden in some
of our villages, and which might be
pelled down or otherwise fall victims
to some so-called schemes of "im-
provement."

SPECIMENS OF UGLINESS.
Sir Willoughby Dickinson said
there was to be found scattered over
Britain the greatest collection of
ugliness in the shape of "war
memorials" that had ever been per-
petrated. Why should not war
memorials take the form of historical
or picturesque places of national
interest? Already the National Trust
had been charged with the care of
two such memorials. One was Castle
Crag, Borrowdale, which had been
purchased and presented to the Trust
by Dr. W. H. Hamer in memory of
his son who was killed in the war,
and as a memorial of the men of
Borrowdale who fell in the war.
The other was Scawfell Pike Sum-
mit, the highest point in England,
presented by Lord Leconfield as a
memorial to the men of the Lake
District who fell in the war.

Mr. Harold Cox urged that the
services of the Trust should be
enlisted on behalf of the preservation
of the strips of land along our coun-
try roads which were often the only
refuge of the unfortunate pedestrian
from the menace of the motorist.
Many of these roadside strips were
now being annexed by private owners
—a proceeding which seemed to him
to be nothing short of theft. In one
such case he felt it his duty to address
a remonstrance to the landowner,
who wrote reminding him of a cer-
tain passage in Timon's to the effect
that he should mind his own business.
He (the speaker) retorted with a
reference to a passage in Deuteronomy
to the effect that, whoever
removed his neighbour's land-
mark should be cursed.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

THEY Chamberlain's Tablets, when
I bilious or constipated. You are
certain to be much pleased with them.
They are easy to take and pleasant in
effect. For sale by all Chemists and
Storekeepers.

It is generally admitted that most Whiskies have now a "Post-War Weakness."

It is claimed that

WATSON'S



WHISKY

still maintains its high standard of quality. The same blend, same good old age—mellowness, character and fine flavour—Forty years' reputation.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

Wm. **Powell** Ltd.
TELEPHONE 346

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE FIRST DELIVERY OF OUR NEW SEASON'S DRESS GOODS.

Stylish Checks for Coats and Golf Skirts. Plain Colored Cloths For Costumes

SPECIAL VALUE IN ALL WOOL VELOUR CLOTH

12 DIFFERENT SHADES Exclusive Designs in Foulard Dress Lengths. INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED.

The China Mail.

"TRUE, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPT. 15, 1920.

PSEUDONYMOUS LETTERS.

Is pseudonymity pusillanimity?

At first estimate, a man who has not the moral courage to sign his own name to his own opinions is not a worthy witness. "Pro bono," "Disgusted," "Constant reader," and such signatures, mean to say to us, "These are my sentiments, but I'm ashamed of them." From the newspaperman's point of view they are almost valueless, because they carry no weight. They can be, and sometimes are, faked in the office of the newspaper that prints them. In a free country, committed to the principle of free opinion and free expression thereof, they seem so unnecessary. In practice, however, we know that they do not call for our scorn. They indicate a prudent regard for self-preservation, rather than any reluctance to identify the writers with the views and opinions expressed. For we have learned, or easily may learn, that from the freest of free communities, tyranny and intolerance are not abolished. Men can be horribly mean, and mean men have all sorts of power to penalize those who incur resentment. Overdrafts can be politely refused, cargo space can be described as not available, promotion and deserved increases of pay can be retarded without any ostentatious relation of cause and effect. But the victims know. They are meant to know. Here in Hongkong it is so well known that only every independent and earnest people trust the newspapers with their names, "not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith." It seems that in the past there has been leakage. We can only say that on the China Mail we always have had a special need for secrecy in mind. Letters for the press have all identifying marks removed before they are entrusted to the printers, and the utmost care is taken that confidences are respected. We would prefer to print signed letters, but rather than have no public opinion at all, which would be bad for the Colony, we have had to learn to regard the pseudonymous contribution with an indulgent eye. They are, when they appear in the China Mail, as genuine as if they bore their authors' names; and after all, it should be the thought, rather than

the thinker, that matters. Every thought has its own individual existence, regardless of the brain in which it germinated, and should be judged on its merits.

HOT-WEATHER FOOD.

The secret of keeping cool in hot weather is appropriate food. Many people carry on in summer as in winter, stodging on rich and heat-producing foods. They mop their brow, sweat at the punkah-wallah, and tell us it is the hottest summer we've had for years, whereas the simple truth is that they've let their engines run hot, and have over-eaten the wrong sort of meal. Ices and iced drinks are said to be a mistake, because they stop the motions of digestion temporarily, as a cupful of cold water will arrest the boiling of a panful of food. Eggs, cheese, fish, and milk are enough, the experts say, by way of hot-weather chow, and meats should appear then only as flavourings. As to quantity, we should eat 25 per cent. less than we do in the cold weather. Ice-cream is a good summer food, but not when gulped down on top of a hot meal. It should be swallowed slowly, and in that way it helps the partaker to keep cool. Vegetables and fruit should be better patronized, they say; and contrary to a common saying out here, the more you perspire the more you should drink, in order to keep the kidneys active. But very few Hongkong men really need this advice.

THE MILK FIZZLE.

Round about half a century ago, the writer used to be a milk expert. It was then his main tittle. He has tasted at odd times since, once or twice really-true milk, and often the discoloured water that passes for it. So he was interested in this week's prosecution of our chief purveyors. First of all, and without any implication of the guilt or innocence of the Dairy Farm people, it has to be confessed that the Kowloon sanitary experts acted inexpertly. This is not to be wondered at, seeing that all the technically "qualified" sanitary officials are monopolized on this side of the water. This is a genuine Kowloon grievance, of which we make a present to the Ratepayer's Association. The Dairy Farm seems to have very few friends just now, since they raised the price of baby's booze, so we realize that we are not on a good journalistic wicket when

we say that we do not believe there was any deliberate adulteration or dilution. Is it likely? What would employees of a rich company gain by cheating? Nothing for themselves.

We have to dilute this testimonial, however, by offering our opinion that their milk never seems as rich and thick as that we used to get direct from the farmers at Home. It may well be that this is the wrong season of the year, and that the cows are letting down thin stuff. It is a fact that a cow will sometimes yield milk below the official standard of purity.

With regard to the analysts and their instruments we are always sceptical. It was amusing to read the official suggestion that the Dairy Farm's testing instruments might be out of order. The Government instruments are every bit as likely to be wrong. These experts talk in decimals; they rarely agree; and as we have just seen, a very great deal depends on the method of getting samples. The handsomest certificate possible would never influence our opinion of a glass of milk. We would rather trust our palate.

It is now up to the Dairy Farm to get a bit of its own back. It claims that it can sell all of its milk to the shipping, in bulk, and abolish the cost of distribution, loss on bottles, etc. The public is denouncing it for raising the price. Now it has experienced this further indignity. If we were on the directorate, we would propose to do what they claim to be able to do, deprive the public of any chance at the milk which has been called too dear and too watery, and wait and see. What would happen? A petition, probably, to get back to the old footing, and a promise never again to kick at the price. It is easier and safer, and more popular and more profitable to sell Hongkong beer and whisky than milk.

S. & D. SPORTS CLUB.

OFFICE BEARERS ELECTED.

MILITARY CLUB RE-ESTABLISHED.

On Monday evening, a meeting was held at the Victoria Barracks, to consider the re-establishment of the Staff and Departmental Sports Club, one of the oldest Military organisations in the Colony, which became disorganised during the War, owing to the decrease in the number of members.

After the rules had been drawn up and unanimously passed, the following office bearers were elected for the ensuing year:

President.—Colonel L. Humphrey, C.M.G., R.A.M.C.
General Secretary and Treasurer.—Rev. M. W. Shevell, C.F.
General Committee.—G. S. M. Westlake, Sergt. Turner, R.A.S.C.; S. Sergt. Bradley, R.A.O.C.; Corpl. Rhodes, R.A.M.C.

For each branch of sports a sub-committee was also elected:

It was decided to enter the hockey, cricket and football teams in the same Leagues as last season.

A series of winter drives and dances will be organised, if suitable accommodation can be found.

KOWLOON RUSSIANS.

A BOLSHIEVYK AGITATION.

"FULMINATIONS IGNORED."

The following message, dated Vladivostok, August 25, appears in the Japan Gazette, of September 2, under the heading of "A failure in South China":

"A Bolshievik representative, by the name of Yourin, arrived in Kowloon, a couple of miles from Hongkong, in South China, on August 10, and, a few days later started an agitation among the Russian inhabitants there. He extolled the Bolshieviks highly, saying that they had defeated the Poles in the West, forced the Japanese to evacuate in the East, and were daily growing in strength and power. Hardly any of the local Russians, however, paid heed to his fulminations, and Yourin soon thought it prudent to withdraw."

COOK'S PARIS OFFICE.

NEW SITE.

SITUATED IN HISTORIC QUARTER.

The local office of Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son is in receipt of advice of the opening of new premises in Paris situated in the Place de la Madeleine. The site of the new office is historic, for the Cafe Durand, a familiar feature of old Paris, and a resort patronized by Alexandre Dumas and many other literary lions of his time, was situated there. This will now be the principal Office of Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son in Paris, instead of the Office situated in the Place de l'Opera.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Vladivostok Government are issuing a further 500,000,000 roubles of notes.

One case of diphtheria (Chinese), is recorded in to-day's return of notifiable diseases.

The French cruiser "D'Estrees" arrived in port shortly after 10 o'clock this morning and fired the customary salutes.

According to a special issued by the Hock Headman Semenov, and about thirty officers have been seriously injured by a bomb explosion at Chita station. This news needs confirmation, however, in view of the previous reports that the Cossack chief had already moved to a place of greater safety.

Owing to the inadequacy of hotel accommodation in Japan, the Japan Tourist Bureau is undertaking the business of engaging rooms for travellers in all the principal hotels. This may save people going to places where there is no room for them, but it does not promise any extension of accommodation.

A reduction of 30 per cent. from the regular passenger rates fixed by the Yangtze River Passenger Rates Syndicate—an organised combine of the Yangtze Shipping Companies—has been announced by the proprietors of the different Taikeo boats that ply between the ports of Yangtze River.

Kokosai reports that a lady in Tokyo whose favourite dog died, gave the animal a full-dress funeral, with wreaths, mourners, and hearse. Funerals for animals, however, are by no means a new thing in Japan. Buddhist priests seem to be ready to speed ceremoniously the soul of any living creature whose heirs, assigns, or friends put up the necessary fees.

A Recruiting Rally is to be held in St. Andrew's Church Hall on Monday 20th inst. from 5 p.m. in connection with the Boy Scout Movement in Hongkong. The object is to raise a Patrol in Kowloon, to be run under the auspices of St. Andrew's Church. All British subjects between the ages of 10 and 18 are eligible for Membership and it is to be hoped that Kowloon particularly will give this movement their heartiest support.

According to the *Mainichi*, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, in view of the depression, is determined to pursue a "negative" policy. It is now reported that the biggest Japanese shipping company proposes to do away with the practice, long followed, of serving tea, cake and tobacco to those who come on board the company's steamers to see their friends. The new rule will also be applied to the company's clerks coming on board on business. In this way, it is computed that at least ¥500,000 will be saved a year. Our contemporary does not state whether the obnoxious hospitality enjoyed by the Customs officials will also be curtailed. It is understood that the insolent demands lately complained of on board some of the foreign ships really had their origin in the lavish entertainment supplied on Japanese steamers to these functionaries. But this entertainment may be regarded by the owners as bread cast upon the waters.

Commenting on the death in Hongkong of Mrs. Carter, known to a wide circle of readers as "Hilda M. Love," the *nom de plume* she used in the London *Daily Mail*, a paper with which she had been connected for some years past, the Bangkok *Daily Mail* writes:—The deceased lady arrived in Bangkok early in the present year with her husband, Mr. E. S. Carter, of the firm of United Engineers, Ltd., and was a resident here till July last when Mr. Carter was taken ill with typhoid in Singapore but it was thought that she had recovered sufficiently to proceed to Hongkong, but a relapse set in. The late Mrs. Carter was for some years on the staff of *Answers* and that of the London *Daily Mail*, her writings in which have caused Bangkok heaps of real enjoyment during the past few months. A cherry lady, possessed of a very real fund of humour, the world is the poorer for her loss, and the most sincere sympathy will be extended to her husband in his great bereavement.

M. PAINLEVE DEPARTS.

SEAPLANE JOURNEY TO HAIPOHONG.

At 10:30 this morning M. Painleve, a former Premier of France, who arrived in Hongkong by the M.M. "Andre Lebon," left for Haiphong by seaplane, being piloted by Mr. Zleou of Macao. The pilot came down from Macao early this morning and took his distinguished passenger aboard at Green Island. It is expected to cover the journey in six hours.

THE HOUSING SHORTAGE.

TENANT WHO WANTED TO GO.

The "epidemic" of shortage of houses was mentioned in the Summary Court this morning, when Mr. Justice Wood heard an action brought by Dr. M. S. Mehta against Ching Lum for \$45 being rent due for the second floor of No. 24, Lee House Street.

Mr. Rowan represented the plaintiff and Mr. Leo. D'Almada the defendant.

Plaintiff's story was that the premises were rented under a verbal agreement for \$45 a month. The plaintiff gave defendant notice to quit and defendant said that he would be willing to go at any time if plaintiff would refund the rent for June. Defendant remained in occupation until July 6, and plaintiff claimed the rent for that month.

Mr. Almada (to plaintiff): You know that there is an epidemic of a shortage of houses?—Yes.

And premises are very difficult to get?—Yes.

Why did you give defendant notice?—I wanted the premises myself.

You were going to start a drug-gist's shop and sell patent medicines?—I required the premises myself.

Mr. Rowan: Because you knew of this shortage of houses you gave him a month and a half notice?—Yes.

His Lordship: You gave the tenant notice on June 7 to leave at the end of July and when he received that notice he came to you and said "I will go if you will let me go at any time."

Plaintiff: He said if I returned the rent for the month of June he would go now.

At a later stage Mr. Almada asked for an adjournment offering to pay the money into Court. He would give his personal undertaking for it.

There was some discussion on the matter of the adjournment, Mr. Rowan eventually asking that the money be paid into Court.

Mr. Almada: I have never heard such a gross misstatement between solicitors. The personal undertaking of a solicitor has always been accepted. I withdraw my offer and ask for an adjournment.

The case was adjourned.

FORGED OPIUM LABELS.

QUITE GOOD IMITATIONS.

BUT ONE SECRET LITTLE DETAIL MISSING.

Revenue Officer Clarke this morning charged a Chinese, before Magistrate Orme, with the unlawful possession of 37 forged Government opium labels.

Mr. A. E. Hall, who appeared for the defence, said that he would like a short remand, as his client wanted to call a witness for the defence. Counsel added that he would be prepared to proceed with the case to-morrow morning.

Revenue Officer Clarke said that he had no objection to a remand, but he would like the Magistrate to take evidence of Mr. Silva, the label expert of the Hongkong Printing Press that morning and then remand the case. He explained that Mr. Silva was a busy man, and he did not think it fair to ask him to attend Court again to-morrow.

Mr. Hall said that he had no objection. As a matter of fact, he did not intend to contest the fact that the labels found on his client were forged.

Mr. A. Silva, of the Hongkong Printing Press, Government opium label printers, said that when he examined the labels which formed the subject of the charge, he discovered at a glance that they were forged.

The Magistrate: Are they good imitations?

The Witness: Pretty good, but there is one little detail, which is a secret, that is missing.

The Magistrate: Do you think they could easily deceive an unsuspecting person?

The Witness: Yes, they would easily deceive the public. They are good imitations.

Mr. Hall said he had no questions to ask.

The Magistrate remanded the case until to-morrow morning, for further hearing.

JAPANESE SHIPPING.

FLEET TIED UP.

POSITION FAR WORSE THAN AT OUTBREAK OF WAR.

The Kokusai News Agency in Tokyo states that the shipping industry of Japan is experiencing a depression far worse than it did at the outbreak of the European War.

N.Y.K. officials estimate that about 400,000 tons of shipping are at present tied up. This amount is almost equal to the total strength of the N.Y.K. fleet.

The accumulation of merchandise at the warehouses is very great, and is said to be worth about ¥1,500,000,000.

The new Shipping Law of America tends to aggravate the situation, and if the Jones Shipping Bill is carried out in all its entirety it is feared that a severe panic threatens the shipping trade of Japan.

BANISHED FROM SINGAPORE.

NOT ALLOWED TO LIVE HERE.

THIEF WITH A PLAUSIBLE EXCUSE.

Before Magistrate Orme this morning, a Chinese was charged, at the instance of Inspector Lanagan, with the theft from an unnumbered matching at Kowloon Tong, of three pieces of clothing, the property of a vegetable gardener.

The defendant, who denied the theft, said that he had been only two days in the Colony, and was looking for his elder brother, who lived in Kowloon Tong. He went into the matchbox to enquire the way. When he found that the inmates were not in, he walked out. At the door, he was caught by two men who accused him of theft.

One of the inmates of the matchbox said that he was asleep at 5 a.m., when he was aroused by his sister-in-law calling out "thief." He got out of bed just in time to see the defendant leaving the matchbox, with the clothing under his arm.

The Magistrate: Is there anything known about the defendant?

Inspector Lanagan: Not here, your Worship, but he is a banished from Singapore.

Replying to the Magistrate, the defendant admitted that he had been banished from Singapore as an undesirable character.

The Magistrate: What is usually done in such cases?

Inspector Willis: Banished from Singapore are not allowed in Hongkong. When they come here, they are usually warned to keep away, and sent back to their village.

They returned after being warned, they are imprisoned.

The Magistrate convicted the defendant of theft and passed sentence of three months' hard labour. He also warned him that being a banished from Singapore, he was not allowed to live in the Colony.

MANCHESTER WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

Messrs. James F. Hutton & Co., Ltd., Manchester, report on Wednesday, August 11, 1920.

New York cotton values have again been extremely unsettled; but although crop news has not been quite so favourable other factors, chief amongst which has been disquietude over the European political situation, have had a depressing effect on the market. At Liverpool however, values have appreciated owing to the fall in sterling exchange on America. Ordinary market considerations have in fact been quite overshadowed until the close of the week by outside events at both New York and Liverpool, for this is a critical month for the new crop and under any other circumstances than the present, cotton values would probably have appreciated materially through the less favourable reports.

Egyptian cotton has been fairly strong and prices are higher all round. There is little improvement to report in the yarn and cloth sections, for although a scattered trade has been done, the total turnover cannot be regarded very satisfactorily.

Enquiry has been large and offers comparatively numerous but for the most part too low. Buyers still show a lack of confidence in the stability of present values which must be attributed to some extent to the unsettled course of the raw material and the fear that yarn and cloth prices will be affected by the same influences which are causing a declining tendency in many other classes of manufactured goods. It is still however principally a question of supply and demand and the fact remains unchanged that for some time the latter is certain to outstrip the former. Prices have of course eased in the prolonged absence of buying and will no doubt continue to do so until there is some improvement in trade, but as this quietness is merely resulting in a curtailment of production by the stoppage of machinery, it is in reality accentuating the scarcity of goods. This being the case it is only too probable that values will advance all the more speedily the longer buying is withheld for the volume of demand will be all the greater. It has also to be borne in mind that working charges, which are the main factor in present values, show no sign of decreasing, the tendency in fact being still upward; and in addition to this producers are in many cases accepting prices at the present time which show no margin, merely to keep machinery running.

The following were the results:—Six Lengths:—1, D. Lyon; 2, J. R. Johnstone; 3, D. Laing.

Mixed High Dive:—1, Miss B. Jennings; 2, G. Jack.

Army and Navy Team Race:—1, Army (Capt. P. H. Davies, Capt. F. A. Noel, Bdrs. Watson and Wood, G. A. Couzen and Knight, Pte. McDiade (R.G.A.), Ptes. Brown, Collins and Derrick (Wiltshires).

Two Lengths Team Race, Ladies:—1, Misses Ruby Young, Nora Pile, D. Wiltchell, R. Chu and A. Wheeler; 2, Misses B. Jennings, G. Ramsey, A. Tollen, C. Smith, and A. Bliss.

Four Lengths Handicap, Boys:—1, Colin Cropley; 2, E. Murphy.

One Length Breast Stroke, Ladies:—1, Miss G. Ramsey; 2, Miss R. Young.

Two Lengths, Members:—1, R. Y. Frost; 2, J. Scores.

Mixed Nomination Race:—1, Miss N. Pile and A. Botelho; 2, Miss B. Bliss and G. Martin.

Handicap Race:—1, R. J. W. Tamm; 2, D. Lyon.

The "Gregory Apper" is due from Singapore on Friday and is bringing the members of the Bandman Comedy Company, so that the opening performance will take place on Saturday, as advertised at the Theatre Royal. Nothing but the Truth has been selected to inaugurate the season here.

Four New Landscapes are under construction for the "WALLA WALLA" Fleet.

UNWATCHFUL WATCHMAN.

ROBBERIES AND DISMISSAL.

An interesting judgment was given in the Summary Court yesterday afternoon by Mr. Justice Wood in an action in which Suddah Singh, a head watchman, claimed wages and damages for wrongful dismissal amounting to \$26.80 from Tsun Cheong. The judgment reveals that defendant was in charge of six other watchmen who watched a block of buildings at which a theft occurred while, outside a robbery took place. The original writ bore the names of the other six watchmen, all of whom had been dismissed.

His Lordship said: In giving judgment in this case I want to make one thing clear and that is that I do not regard this case as in any way a test case for the other parties whose names appeared on the writ in the first instance. I am not going to pronounce any opinion on the merits of their case at this time. It seems to me that in order to justify the dismissal of each of them the defendant must have to prove some special default on the part of each man. I find then as a fact that plaintiff was given notice of dismissal on July 13, and that he was given more than 24 hours' notice. I find that the condition of his employment, which was in writing, was that in case of any default made by him in connection with his duties his employers should be at liberty to dismiss him by giving him 24 hours' notice. The question for decision is whether he was employed as head watchman, that is, was his duty to see that these watchmen were on duty two at a time continuously. I find that during recent months, his employer complained to him about the way in which the watchmen were performing their duties. I find that on June 27 a theft occurred in one of the houses with regard to which these men were acting as watchmen, and that no watchman was on duty. Also on July 7 a man was robbed outside one of the shops at 11 p.m. and no watchman was on duty, also on July 10 at eleven midnight, no watchman was on duty. This is evidence of neglect of duty by the plaintiff. In consequence of these facts the *hai fong* held a meeting on July 12 and on the following day the defendants, who had been the employers of the plaintiff and the other watchmen, acting on the result of the discussion at this meeting gave notice of dismissal to the plaintiff and six watchmen and so far as the plaintiff is concerned I find that they were justified in giving such notice and the plaintiff has no cause for action. Judgment for the defendants with costs.

Mr. Rowan appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Blake for defendants.

V.R.C. NIGHT FETE.

The Victoria Recreation Club held its last night fete yesterday, it proving a fitting finale to a successful season. The large attendance included H.E. the Governor and Lady Stubbs, the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, the Hon. Mr. E. A. Irving, Col. Nicholson, Major Young, Captain Warner, Mr. A. J. Lamplough and Mr. C. H. Blason.

Great interest was shown in the six lengths scratch race which was won by D. Lyon in 1 min. 41.5 secs. The Army beat the Navy at water polo by three goals to one.

Lady Stubbs distributed the prizes at the invitation of Mr. W. Logan, the Chairman, who mentioned that representatives of two big houses—Messrs. Reiss & Co. and the Union Insurance Co.—had challenged each other for a team race, to be included in the V.R.C. athletic sports to be held on October 2. He also thanked H.E. the Governor and Lady Stubbs for their presence, and complimented the Secretary and Committee on the success of the fete.

His Excellency, replying on behalf of Lady Stubbs, thanked the Club for inviting them to be present and asking Lady Stubbs to distribute the prizes. He congratulated the Club on the success of the sports.

Cheers were called for His Excellency and Lady Stubbs and were heartily given.

The following were the results:—Six Lengths:—1, D. Lyon; 2, J. R. Johnstone; 3, D. Laing.

Mixed High Dive:—1, Miss B. Jennings; 2, G. Jack.

Army and Navy Team Race:—1, Army (Capt. P. H. Davies, Capt. F. A. Noel, Bdrs. Watson and Wood, G. A. Couzen and Knight, Pte. McDiade (R.G.A.), Ptes. Brown, Collins and Derrick (Wiltshires).

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Mixed Nomination Race:—1, Miss N. Pile and A. Botelho; 2, Miss B. Bliss and G. Martin.

Handicap Race:—1, R. J. W. Tamm; 2, D. Lyon.

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S.S. "SAMARANG MARU" ... Sailing on or about 10th October.

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BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

CANADA MARU ... Tuesday, 2nd November.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.

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UNNAN MARU ... Saturday, 2nd Oct.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Island.

KUNAJIRI MARU ... Monday, 27th September.

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FOR SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO ... Sept. 19, at 10 a.m.
AMOY, SHANGHAI AND FUKUO ... Sept. 21, at 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK ... Sept. 21, at 10 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO ... Sept. 22, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI ... Sept. 22, at 10 a.m.

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DEPARTURES ... SAILING ... ABOUT

S.S. "VINTA" ... Oct. 10. S.S. "VINTA" ... Oct. 13.

S.S. "WEST HIXTON" ... Nov. 1. S.S. "WEST HIXTON" ... Nov. 4.

S.S. "WEST MONTY" ... Dec. 1. S.S. "WEST MONTY" ... Dec. 1.

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Empress of Asia ... Sept. 23 ... Oct. 11

Empress of Russia ... Oct. 31 ... Nov. 8

Monteagle ... Oct. 25 ... Nov. 19

Empress of Japan ... Nov. 9 ... Nov. 30

Empress of Asia ... Nov. 18 ... Dec. 6

Empress of Russia ... Dec. 15 ... Jan. 3

Monteagle ... Dec. 31 ... Jan. 24

Empress of Asia ... Jan. 13 ... Jan. 31

Empress of Japan ... Jan. 18 ... Feb. 9

Empress of Russia ... Feb. 10 ... Feb. 28

Passengers to Europe are strongly urged to determine the exact date of the Atlantic sailing desired prior to departure from the Orient. Traffic conditions on the Atlantic are so congested as to the Pacific. Atlantic reservations can be arranged by cable to the Pacific via C.P.S.S. steamers. Freight orders issued here, will cover all such reserving.

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HAICHONG ... Capt. J. S. Thomson ... FRIDAY, 17th Sept. at 2 p.m.

HAICHONG ... Capt. A. H. Stewart ... TUESDAY, 21st Sept. at 2 p.m.

HAICHONG ... Capt. W. C. Passmore ... FRIDAY, 24th Sept. at 2 p.m.

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General Managers.

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.

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"General Church" 10th November.

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INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

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For

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NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

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CHINA COAST, ETC.

SWATOW.

Sept. 17—D. L. Haichong.

17—O.S.K. Choy Sang.

23—O.S.K. Sochu Maru.

21—D. L. Haichong.

21—C. N. Kanchow.

21—O.S.K. Amakusa Maru.

24—D. L. Haichong.

AMOY.

Sept. 17—D. L. Haichong.

23—O.S.K. Sochu Maru.

21—C. N. Kanchow.

21—D. L. Haichong.

21—O.S.K. Amakusa Maru.

24—D. L. Haichong.

FOOCHOW.

Sept. 17—D. L. Haichong.

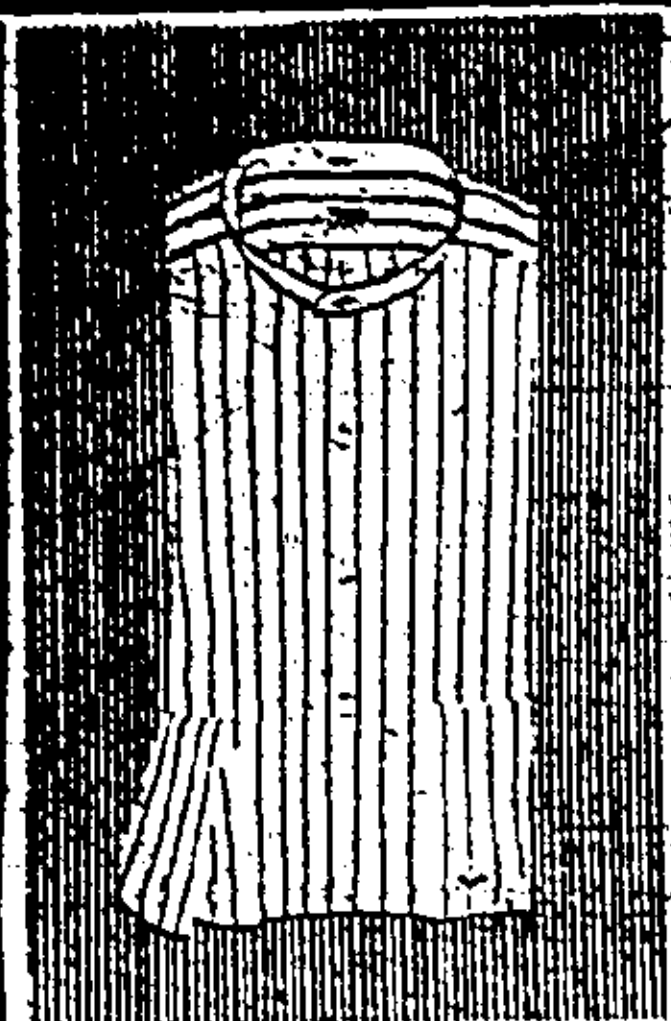
21—D. L. Haichong.

24—D. L. Haichong.

SHANGHAI.

Sept. 17—D. F. Stentor.

1



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Silk Crepe-de-Chine or Baratheas. Ties for Bows or Knots to match.

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Men's Wear Specialists.

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NEWS FROM HOME.

SPORT AGAIN.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, August 10.

In spite of all our preoccupations it is good to see the special trains starting once more for the Scottish moors, filled with men, guns and dogs—though the dogs are not so numerous as before the war. The expectations, especially in Forfarshire, are of a first class grouse season. Taken all round, the sweeping rains throughout July have done game birds less harm than was feared, though the last hatched seem to have grown more slowly than the earlier birds. A sign of the times is that industrial leaders from Manchester, Birmingham and elsewhere have rented moors for the first time. The moneyed aristocrat is less evident. Some moors have been let to French and American sportsmen. Far more have travelled by motor car to their shoots than ever before. Scottish moors are in better shape than the English or Welsh moors. Only in the low lying places, where the floods destroyed hundreds of nests, is there lamentation.

THE HARVEST.

But the farmers are seeing the outlook with a more bilious eye. The early summer was so dry that the root crops were endangered. Then July was so wet and stormy that the grain crops were heavily laid and grain harvesting is necessary in many tangled fields, for the machines can get at the chaff. Now the weather is fine by fits and starts. The corn is ripe, but it has to be gathered on the "tip and run" principle, whenever there is enough sunshine to dry it.

GOING SLOW.

With doubts and uncertainties all around, it is not surprising that there is extreme caution in all business operations. Speculative business, either in stocks or commodities, has practically disappeared. The Government's financial policy is distrusted. Capital has been badly hit by the heavy taxation: credit has been shaken by the lack of confidence in the future. Apart from that, and the coincident labour demands, the business position is sound.

But until the international horizon is clearer and home affairs settle down, there will be much misgiving and a disinclination to accept risks. Most firms, I understand, are carrying fewer stocks than usual. They won't plan two years ahead—two months is enough. They cannot estimate the trend of future prices as in the past.

Of course labour is demanding more and more money to meet the constantly increasing cost of commodities. These in their turn show rises regularly conforming to the Government borrowing and the resulting inflation of currency. Along with this more costly labour runs the shorter hours; apparently, and actually, conflicting conditions. The production suffers. This adds to the cost and, combined with the trend of exchange movements, makes our goods prohibitively high for many countries. One result is this—the non-monism, free from restrictions as to hours of labour, are making lots of money and are becoming employers of labour in a small way, themselves.

ROUSING THE COUNTRYSIDE.

In previous letters I have indicated one of the most striking developments of this summer—the prevalence of the motor car—a-banc in out-of-the-way country haunts that were hitherto the abode of peace. Every week this tendency is increasing, and every day there are more complaints that

the people who are taking advantage of the trips do not pay any attention to the properties, but fill the glades with noise and violence. Thus is an otherwise beneficent provision being degraded. Presently, no doubt, regulations will reduce the cause of complaint. In the meantime some wise licensed victuallers are curbing noisy Sunday trippers by closing their bars and refusing to serve riotous parties who come whirling along the roads with shouts and songs.

THE COALITION SLIDE.

Since the general election the Coalition Government has lost ten seats—five of them to the Labour party. It is striking to note that these have not been confined to the more intense atmosphere of industrial towns, but have also been in agricultural divisions where Hodge has been traditionally difficult to rouse. The last Labour victory has been in South Norfolk, where a late-arriving Labour man beat a Coalition candidate and an Independent Liberal in a quarter where the Liberals had been strong for many years. It shows the direction of the tide. I do not think there will be a Labour Ministry at the next election, but it is on the way. People in unexpected places are showing Labour leanings. Many prominent Liberals have already joined the Labour group. In this South-Norfolk election the Earl of Kimberley was a prominent platform supporter of the Labour candidate.

Yesterday one of the leading stockbrokers in the City, a man employed by some of the biggest banks and commercial concerns, told me he had hitherto been a Conservative but now intended to vote for the Labour party. The Coalition has, in fact, outstayed its welcome. The Liberal party is for the present hopelessly split between Lloyd George and Asquith. The new cleavage would seem to be between a new and more extreme democratic party and high Toryism.

NEW PLAYS.

After a period, during the war, when the dramatic soul of the nation seemed to have been lost in a chaos of penitence and so-called musical comedies, we are seeing a revival of striking plays. For the lover of scenic effects, the "Garden of Allah" has attractions, in addition to the story. The "Villa Rose" is dramatic. Barrie's "Mary Rose" is mystic. Now we have Somerset Maugham's new war problem play, "The Unknown", in which the hero is an atheist and the question even recurs "Who will forgive God?" The thrill in it has not been equalled for many years. It gripped the audience on the first night like a vice and some of the characters were played with living realism. Yet the author was not called for at the close. Was it blasphemy? That was the question.

The answer is that it is not blasphemy. But many ardent religious people will doubtless resent the raising of doubts. There is the pious woman in the play who could forgive God when her first son was taken, but who could not forgive Him when her second and last went. There is the soldier hero who was a believer before the war—an unbeliever afterwards. But there is the old colonel whose Christianity had failed him, who was afraid to die until the administration of the Holy Sacrament.

Then there is the speech of the doctor, considered by some critics to be one of the finest ever delivered on the stage, which may be summed up somewhat like this. God is not all-powerful. He has the age-long struggle with evil. All of us, even the meanest, can help him. "Our goodness adds to his strength." "When we are good we are buying silver bullets for the King of Heaven."

When we are bad we are trading with the enemy.

Whatever the verdict of the public may be, the drama of "The Unknown" is taking people to the theatre who for the past few years have gone there rarely, because of the paltry fare that was being offered.

EXCURSIONS AGAIN.

Next week we are to return to excursion trains. Not the cheap trips we had before the war, but a guinea for a day in Boulogne or a half-crown return ticket to the sea-side—but a single fare return ticket to several coast resorts. It is better than nothing, though it gives an unfair advantage to people with leisure enough to travel in the middle of the week. The rest of us will have to pay seventy-five per cent increase on the return fares that will be charged for travelling.

HUMAN WONDERS.

London is marvelling about two human wonders—A little Japanese who does five things at once—including squaring cube roots—at the Coliseum, and an eight-year-old Polish boy who plays twenty players at once and usually wins. Both are uncanny in their facility. The Japanese reads the paper, does his cube root, writes backward, answers questions, and recites proverbs all at the same time. I understand his engagements run for the next year or two.

WOMEN GOLFERS.

One of the curious features of this post-war period is the fact that more women are taking to golf and more men to tennis. The women appear to like playing on men's courses and though many are weak on golf they are first rate at putting. Some Southern clubs owe their present prosperity to the influx of women members.

THE TRADE RETURNS.

The trade figures for July, just out, are remarkable. There is an excess of imports over exports of only £8,000,000, the smallest since the war. The optimists will probably be claiming that if we add the invisible exports there is no adverse balance at all. What is more probable is that abnormal circumstances are operating. Our grain and flour imports are offset by nearly an equal fall in meat, cotton and wool imports are also lower—but meat, cotton and wool buying have been checked by the heavy supplies on hand and the tendency to await possibly lower prices, plus the greater difficulty of financing supplies, owing to the disinclination of the banks to lend money on any commodity speculation.

A less favourable indication is the advance of more than £16,000,000 in the imports of articles wholly or mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom, the export returns are far more encouraging. Of the total expansion of £78,000,000 in exports, about £70,000,000 is due to articles partly or wholly manufactured in cotton, yarns and manufactures mounting to an increase of £21,500,000, and woollen and worsted yarns and manufactures to over £5,000,000. What is more satisfactory still is the fact that while we have renewed considerable trading with the impetuous countries of Europe, we have decreased our imports from America and increased our exports to that country, especially as to piece goods. Nevertheless, we are still dependent largely on the United States, our imports being of the value of £125,000,000 for the June quarter, against our exports to American ports of £34,000,000. It is, as stated above, an improvement on earlier months, but leaves room for still greater efforts.

We have been seeing heavy fluctuations lately in the exchanges. Some of this has been due to the international clouds, but the main factor in the low sterling value in New York has been the heavy forward purchase of dollars to meet autumn payments for grain and other commodities.

A reflection of the rise of silver in the past few years is seen in the desperate efforts of a Java planting company to rid itself of debentures placed with a Shanghai Trust company in 1915, when capital could not be raised in London. The debentures were to carry 8 per cent interest, payable in tael, to be redeemable in taels, and to carry the right to a percentage of the profits until 1930. Owing to the rise in silver, the service of these debentures has been costing about double what was anticipated. So the shareholders are making sacrifices to pay them off now, before a worse thing befalls them.

Yesterday saw the operation of the 20 per cent increase in Trans-Pacific fares announced by the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd., the China Mail Steamship Co., the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

KRASSIN'S PAST.

CHECKERED CAREER.

AN ADVENTUROUS LIFE.

A Russian correspondent writes as follows to the Morning Post:—Why is Krassin coming back not alone, but in company with Kamenef-Rosenfeld? Perhaps a biographical sketch of the former will help to elucidate the question. Leonid Borisovich Krassin, nicknamed Nikitch, by his revolutionary comrades, was born on July 28, 1870, in Siberia, at Kurgansk. In the government of Tobolsk. He was sent to a school at Turmen, and in 1887 entered the Technological Institute of St. Petersburg, whence three years later he was expelled for having taken part in a students' agitation. Soon afterwards he was taken back, but was again expelled in 1892 for his share in the revolutionary demonstration on the occasion of the funeral of the author Chelguinov. A year later he was suspected of being concerned in the conspiracy known as that of the Secret Group of Moscow. A Government inquiry failed to establish his complicity, but it was proved that he had had relations with revolutionary agitators.

In 1894 he was excluded from the Army Reserve, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment, followed by three years' police surveillance in one of the north-eastern districts of the government of Volga. Under the pretext of ill-health, however, he contrived to get permission to spend the period of police surveillance at Irkutsk, where his relations resided, and also to get it reduced to one year. It will be seen that the Tsarist régime was far less terrible than that of the Bolsheviks, and moreover, that Krassin was not above craving favours from a detested bourgeois Government. In 1897 he was authorized to reside anywhere except in the capital or the University centres. Forthwith he obtained a passport and travelled abroad, where he became a member of the Financial Committee of the Russian Social Democratic Party, as the Bolshevik group headed by Lenin was then called. On his return to Russia he was arrested at a meeting of members of this group at Moscow, but cunningly contrived to secure his release. In March, 1908, he was arrested in Finland on suspicion of being concerned in revolutionary propaganda, but again set at liberty for want of sufficient evidence of the fact.

In August and September of the same year Krassin took part in the meetings of the Russian Social Democrats at Geneva. It is from this period that Krassin's financial services to the Bolshevik cause may be said to have begun. He remained abroad, entered the service of the Germans as an engineer, and was much appreciated by them not only as a skillful worker, but as one who was secretly engaged in undermining the foundations of that Russian State which they so detested. After the war broke out Krassin still remained in the service of the Germans, and it was not until 1918 that he was despatched to Russia by the then rulers of Germany "in order to restrain in some measure the terrorist methods and the excessive revolutionary zeal" of Lenin and others, who also had been sent to Russia by the German General Staff for purposes of its own. On his return to his native country Krassin put himself at the disposal of Lenin for the rehabilitation of the broken down economic and social machine of Soviet Russia.

Krassin was placed at the head of the five principal Government Departments, including transport and food supply. As dictator he employed terrorist methods in pursuance of his ends. As he became more and more powerful Trotsky, Zinoviev, Litvinoff, and others became hostile to him, but Lenin supported him with all his authority, and in Germany he had powerful supporters in men like Hugo Stinnes and Felix Deutsch. It was, therefore, to Krassin that Lenin confided the negotiations with the "Imperialist Governments," and more particularly with the "greatest enemy of all," England. But before he left he founded an organization called the Centrepoint, composed of experienced smugglers and distributors of propaganda literature, whose business it was to undermine the resistance of Poland.

When in London, Krassin did not conceal his hopes of destroying Poland. Russia, he said, did not desire to take Polish territory, but only intended to restrict Poland within her natural frontiers and to compel her to adopt a Socialist form of government. The Soviet propaganda, he declared, would do the rest. After the Bolsheviks would deal with Wrangel. As for Europe, he said,

THE KING'S CURIOS.

PRIVATE COLLECTION.

WONDERFUL OLD CHINA.

Probably few of the thousands who visit Windsor Castle every year have seen the museum, near the Equestrian entrance, in which King George treasures his private collection of curios ranging from war relics to walking sticks. Here, too, will be seen memorabilia of every campaign of recent years, including King Theodore's cap and gold belt, presented to Queen Victoria at the conclusion of the Abyssinian war. The Scarlet Saddle, edged with gold, captured from the late amir of Afghanistan; and the crimson banner of Wad Bakhair, which fell into Lord Kitchener's hands at Frikar.

Here, too, is to be seen a wonderful collection of old china, consisting of 10,000 pieces, and valued at £750,000.

One, a beautiful dessert service of Sevres ware, alone represents a value of \$150,000, while a breakfast service given to George III. on his birthday in 1810 by his daughters, is worth \$50,000.

Among the furnishings are the writing desk given by Henry VIII. to Anne Boleyn on their wedding day, and a Venetian chair, used by the Doges and dated 1670. There is also a solid silver table of the same period. The King's collection of feather cloaks is valued at \$50,000. They are composed of gold, black and crimson feathers from the wings of a now extinct species of parrot, and were given to George IV. by the King of the Sandwich Islands in 1824.

Not far away may be found the collection of walking sticks King Edward inherited from his mother, numbering 187 in all, many of them of great value. One, purchased at the Culloden sale in 1897, is carved to represent Wisdom and Folly; another, of black oak, originally belonged to Charles II., while a third is made from the wood of the luckless Alabama.

FINGER-PRINTS FOR ALL.

INFALLIBLE SYSTEM.

USE IN BIRTH REGISTRATION.

Although the human body, by dissolution and replacement of the cells of which it is composed, is in constant process of change, the lines on our fingers remain identical throughout life. As a means, therefore, of identifying persons suspected by the police, the finger-print system is infallible, and hitherto it has been applied universally only in that obvious direction.

But the fact that Nature supplies every babe at birth with its own "identity disc," which cannot be lost—save by mutilation—and never wears out, has prompted the suggestion of the New York Police Department that the finger-prints should be filed with the birth certificate of every child. Cases in the courts show what a puzzling problem identification is. There is much positive evidence, but little positive proof. One may safely say that not half the cases of impersonation come to light. It is attractive to reflect that if such a system of registration were adopted universally no person could ever again be described as "unknown." To-day certainty of identity is confined to convicted criminals, but every year takes its distressing toll of innocent yet "unknown" persons "missing," killed in accidents, drowned, or suffering from lost memory as the consequence of mental shock. In the future we may expect to have populations scientifically catalogued on a finger-print basis.

It no longer existed, and the League of Nations was nothing but a hoax, or at best the chimera of ignorant dreamers. Moscow, he added, would accept Mr. Lloyd George's conditions. This would afford the Bolsheviks a respite of which they would take advantage to "redouble their efforts. These views sufficiently describe Krassin, a crafty, indefatigable, and experienced revolutionist, and a Germanophile.

But Zinoviev, Trotsky, and others regard him as too fond of compromise and are jealous of his influence over Lenin. That is why Kamenef-Rosenfeld, who is considered a pure Bolshevik, is being sent over with him. But Krassin is not likely to show himself to be snuffed out, for he is far more than a match for Kamenef.

NOTICES.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

SAUSAGES

PORK SAUSAGES

REEF

LIVER

BOLOGNA

BRAWN

Made daily

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OXFORD SAUSAGE.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE Co., Ltd.

ALTERATION OF PREMISES

WHITEAWAYS

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SPECIAL SALE

of

CARPETS, LINOLEUMS AND MATTINGS

at

Lower prices than pre-war days

Mattings 18" wide 45 cts. per yard.

" 27" wide 75 cts. per yard.

" 36" wide \$1.15 per yard.

Wider Width in proportion

Naime Linoleum \$2.00 Square yard.

Plain Brown or Green Linoleum \$1.50 Square yard.

Remnants at giving away prices.

ABSOLUTE CLEARANCE

OF

LARGE SIZE INDIAN CARPETS

SIZES 16 x 12, 13 1/2 x 10 1/2, 12 1/2 x 9 1/2

\$155.00, \$122.00, \$100.00

Hearthrugs and Door Mats at Nominal

Prices to Clear.

AT

WHITEAWAYS'S

The Furnishers

HONG KONG

(Incorporated in England)

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GOODS

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ALMOST human in its capabilities; MORE than human in its accuracy.

TEN KEYS ONLY

Operation as Simple as a Typewriter. Demonstrations given on request.

Machines put out on trial free of charge.

SOLE AGENTS IN

CHINA, HONGKONG

AND MACAO.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

(Continued from Page 6.)

JAPAN PORTS.

Sept. 17.	N. Y. K.	Nikko Maru.
18.	N. Y. K.	Gregory Apoc.
19.	N. Y. K.	Shin-i Maru.
20.	N. Y. K.	Torika.
21.	N. Y. K.	Nashgar.
22.	N. Y. K.	Tsimtsok.
23.	N. Y. K.	Yatsushiro.
24.	N. Y. K.	Kitama Maru.
25.	N. Y. K.	Alipor.
26.	N. Y. K.	Portico.
27.	N. Y. K.	(D. & Co.) Africa.
28.	N. Y. K.	Novar.
29.	N. Y. K.	Novar.
30.	N. Y. K.	Novar.
31.	N. Y. K.	Novar.
Oct. 1.	N. Y. K.	Novar.
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AMERICAN PORTS.

VANCOUVER.

Sept. 20.	A. I.	Crosskey.
21.	A. I.	West Ivan.
22.	A. I.	Arabia Maru.
23.	A. I.	Arabia Maru.
24.	A. I.	Arabia Maru.
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31.	A. I.	Arabia Maru.

VICTORIA.

Sept. 25.	A. I.	West Ivan.
26.	A. I.	Arabia Maru.
27.	A. I.	Arabia Maru.
28.	A. I.	Arabia Maru.
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SEATTLE.

Sept. 20.	A. I.	Crosskey.
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TACOMA.

Sept. 20.	A. I.	Crosskey.
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31.	A. I.	Arabia Maru.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Sept. 17.	T. K. K.	Pard Maru.
18.	T. K. K.	Titanic.
19.	T. K. K.	China.
20.	T. K. K.	China.
21.	T. K. K.	China.
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LOS ANGELES.

Oct. 13.	L. A. P. N.	Vinita.
Nov. 4.	L. A. P. N.	West Hinton.
Dec. 1.	L. A. P. N.	West Hinton.

VALPARAISO.

Via Japan, Honolulu, San Francisco, San Pedro, S. L. Cruz, Balboa, Callao, Lima & Iquique.
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CUBA.

Sept. 20.	S. & D.	Chipchung.
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NEW YORK.

Via Panama.

Sept. 18.	S. & D.	Aquarius.
19.	S. & D.	Honolulu Maru.
20.	S. & D.	Celtic Prince.
21.	S. & D.	Eldora.
22.	S. & D.	Melville Dollar.
23.	S. & D.	Harold Dollar.
24.	S. & D.	Sumatra Maru.
25.	S. & D.	City of Joliet.
26.	S. & D.	City of Joliet.
27.	S. & D.	City of Joliet.
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Oct. 1.	S. & D.	City of Joliet.
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27.	S. & D.	City of Joliet.
28.	S. & D.	City of Joliet.
29.	S. & D.	City of Joliet.
30.	S. & D.	City of Joliet.
31.	S. & D.	City of Joliet.

BOSTON.

Sept. 20.	B. L.	City of Dunkirk.
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DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN.

Via Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Mauritius.

Nov. 2.	O. S. K.	Canada Maru.
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Beginning August 15, "WALLA WALLA" BOATS will call on all ships flying the call flag "ZED."

EUROPEAN PORTS.

-RINDISI, VENICE, & TRIESTE.

Oct. 2. L. T. (D. & Co.) Hungary.

Nov. 7. L. T. (D. & Co.) Africa.

GENOA.

Sept. 24.	G. & S.	Glenariff.
25.	G. & S.	Titan.
26.	G. & S.	Pelena.
27.	G. & S.	Demodocus.

MARSEILLES.

Sept. 24.	P. & O.	Khiva.
25.	P. & O.	Pani Locat.
26.	P. & O.	Shidiroka Maru.
27.	P. & O.	Tokio Maru.
28.	P. & O.	Titan.
29.	P. & O.	Khiva.
30.	P. & O.	Armand Behic.
31.	P. & O.	Ecrypylus.
Oct. 1.	P. & O.	Shidiroka Maru.
2.	P. & O.	Wakasa Maru.
3.	P. & O.	Telamon.
4.	P. & O.	Idomeneus.

LONDON.

Sept. 20.	N. Y. K.	Yokohama Maru.
21.	N. Y. K.	Mentor.
22.	N. Y. K.	Glenariff.
23.	N. Y. K.	Khiva.
24.	N. Y. K.	Armas Maru.
25.	N. Y. K.	Shidiroka Maru.
26.	N. Y. K.	Nankin.
27.	N. Y. K.	Stentor.
28.	N. Y. K.	Carparonshire.
29.	N. Y. K.	Helenus.
30.	N. Y. K.	Matoppe.
31.	N. Y. K.	Mishima Maru.
Oct. 1.	N. Y. K.	Argon Maru.
2.	N. Y. K.	Yenbrockshire.
3.	N. Y. K.	Telamon.
4.	N. Y. K.	Idomeneus.
5.	N. Y. K.	Keenun.
6.	N. Y. K.	Kashgar.
7.	N. Y. K.	Shidiroka Maru.
8.	N. Y. K.	Yokohama Maru.
9.	N. Y. K.	Yokohama Maru.
10.	N. Y. K.	Yokohama Maru.
11.	N. Y. K.	Yokohama Maru.
12.	N. Y. K.	Yokohama Maru.
13.	N. Y. K.	Yokohama Maru.
14.	N. Y. K.	Yokohama Maru.
15.	N. Y. K.	Yokohama Maru.
16.	N. Y. K.	Yokohama Maru.
17.	N. Y. K.	Yokohama Maru.
18.	N. Y. K.	Yokohama Maru.
19.	N. Y. K.	Yokohama Maru.
20.	N. Y. K.	Yokohama Maru.
21.	N. Y. K.	Yokohama Maru.
22.	N. Y. K.	Y

